

Section 514 of the Foreign Operations/Export Financing appropriations section purports specifically to direct the Executive on how to proceed in negotiations with international organizations. These provisions could interfere with my constitutional authority in the area of foreign affairs. I shall treat all such provisions as advisory.

Section 625 of the Treasury/General Government appropriations section prohibits the use of appropriations to pay the salary of any employee who interferes with certain communications between Federal employees and Members of Congress. I do not interpret this provision to detract from my constitutional authority and that of my appointed heads of departments to supervise and control the operations and communications of the executive branch, including the control of privileged and national security information.

Section 722 of the Agriculture/Rural Development appropriations section specifies that funds may not be used to provide to any non-Department of Agriculture employee questions or responses to questions resulting from the appropriations hearing process. To the extent that this provision would interfere with my duty to “take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed,” or impede my ability to act as the chief executive, it would violate the Constitution, and I will treat it as advisory.

Section 754 of the Agriculture/Rural Development appropriations section constrains my ability to make a particular type of budget recommendation to the Congress. This provision would interfere with my constitutional duty under the Recommendation Clause, and I will treat it as advisory.

Finally, several provisions in the Act purport to condition my authority or that of certain officers to use funds appropriated by the Act on the approval of congressional committees. My

Administration will interpret such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in *INS v. Chadha*.

The Omnibus Appropriations bill contains several emergency provisions that are contingent on a Presidential emergency designation.

I hereby designate the following amounts as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

- Department of Defense: Military Construction, Army: \$118,000,000;
- Department of Defense: Operation and Maintenance, Army: \$104,602,000;
- Department of Defense: Operation and Maintenance, Air Force: \$1,700,000;
- Legislative Branch: Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Visitor Center: \$100,000,000;
- Legislative Branch: Capitol Police Board, Security Enhancements: \$106,782,000;
- Legislative Branch: Senate, Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate: \$5,500,000;
- Legislative Branch: House of Representatives, Salaries and Expenses, Salaries, officers and employees: \$6,373,000;
- Legislative Branch: General Accounting Office, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses: \$5,000,000;
- The Judiciary: Judicial Information Technology Fund: \$13,044,000.

My Administration is undertaking a review of these issues and will make additional emergency designations in a timely manner.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,  
October 23, 1998.

NOTE: H.R. 4328, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 105–277.

## Statement on Emergency Assistance to Farmers and Ranchers

October 23, 1998

As provided for in the Omnibus bill I signed 2 days ago, I am pleased today to designate an additional \$4.2 billion in emergency assistance to our nation’s farmers and ranchers, to

help them recover from the worst agricultural crisis in a decade. Coupled with the more than \$1.6 billion in agricultural emergency funds released when I signed H.R. 4328, the Omnibus

Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, earlier this week, this brings the total to \$5.9 billion. This amount is more than \$1.6 billion greater than the amount included in the Agriculture Appropriations bill I vetoed on October 8 because it did not adequately address the farm crisis. I particularly want to thank Senator Daschle and my negotiating team for seeing to it that the final bill included the extra funds that will help a great many farmers stay in business.

There should be no confusion over the fact that these funds provide only a 1-year, temporary fix for the overall problems with the farm safety net. That is why I am equally pleased about other provisions in the bill that address the long-term need for farmers to get a fair income from the market and to help them better manage their variation in annual income. A major reason for the drop in prices for some major crops this year has been lower commodity exports, which account for a third of our farm output.

We fought long and hard to secure the nearly \$18 billion in IMF funding included in the bill, which will especially help our customers in Asia and elsewhere so that they can continue to buy our farm products. The bill also makes permanent the ability of farmers to average their in-

come across good years and bad to stabilize the farm family budget.

However, I also recognize that there are some fundamental shortcomings in the structure of the Federal farm income safety net. Therefore, I will review proposals for long-term improvements in the risk management and crop insurance programs to reduce the risk that next year farmers and ranchers will again suffer under such severe conditions.

I also want to thank Secretary of Agriculture Glickman for his tireless work on behalf of American agriculture. I know he and his staff are hard at work right now setting the process in place to deliver the assistance I am designating today. While it cannot happen overnight—in particular, we will not know the full extent of the 1998 crop losses and due compensation for some weeks to come—I know he will shortly begin delivering these funds to farmers and ranchers as quickly and as fairly as possible.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOTE: H.R. 4328, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 105–277. An original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.

## Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Angola

October 23, 1998

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of March 23, 1998, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (“UNITA”), invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and the United

Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution (“UNSCR”) 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to UNITA. United States persons are prohibited from activities which promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion